

CSP-2017-1 NH - NH BF AG Lands_Crop Perennial

Soil Erosion

Sheet and Rill Erosion

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Screening level: Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10%.
Assessment level: The water erosion rate is <= T.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

All hayed acres maintain at least 90 percent cover all year.

Yes ☐ No ☐

The orchard or vineyard floor is covered by protective plants during critical erosion periods. <state provides critical erosion period(s) list; may be different within different regions of the same state>

Yes ☐ No ☐

Ephemeral Gully Erosion

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Screening level: Ephemeral gullies are not occurring. Assessment level: Conservation practices and managements are in place to prevent or control ephemeral gullies.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

All temporary or permanent rills and gullies are stabilized. All areas expected to have high erosion rates are stable.

Yes ☐ No ☐

CSP-2017-1 NH - NH BF AG Lands_Crop Perennial**Classic Gully Erosion****Planning Criteria**

Screening level: Classic gullies are not present. Assessment level:
Classic gully management is adequate to stop the progression of head
cutting and widening and are offsite impacts are minimized by
vegetation and/or structures.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

All temporary or permanent rills and gullies are stabilized. All areas
expected to have high erosion rates are stable.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

CSP-2017-1 NH - NH BF AG Lands_Crop Perennial**Soil Quality Degradation****Compaction****Planning Criteria**

Screening level: Soil compaction is not a problem AND activities do not cause soil compaction problems. Assessment level: Compaction is managed to meet client's production and management objectives.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Soil moisture is tested to reduce soil compaction. Typical methods include moisture-by-feel or moisture meters.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Excess Water

Runoff and Flooding and Ponding

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Screening level: Ponding or flooding not a problem AND activities do not cause ponding/flooding problems. Assessment level: Excess water is managed to meet client's objectives.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Deep rooted tree and shrub species are utilized to encourage infiltration and reduce runoff, flooding, or ponding.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Excessive water runoff, flooding, and water ponding are not concerns; or measures are applied such as grassed waterways, terraces, diversions, filter strips to reduce excessive runoff; or if flooding is a concern crops and field activities are managed within the seasonal flooding periods; or where ponding is a concern land leveling or shallow surface drains prevent ponding of water that limits crop production.

Yes ☐ No ☐

CSP-2017-1 NH - NH BF AG Lands_Crop Perennial**Insufficient Water****Inefficient Moisture Management****Planning Criteria**

Screening level: Moisture management is not a problem AND activities do not cause inefficient moisture management problems.
Assessment level: Runoff and evapotranspiration levels are minimized to meet client's management objectives.

Planning Criteria MetYes ☐ No ☐**Evaluation Tests**

The existing plant community was selected to efficiently utilize available moisture.

Evaluation Test MetYes ☐ No ☐

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Water Quality Degradation

Nutrients in Surface Water

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Screening level: Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND the PLU is not grazed. Assessment level: Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields AND conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Livestock access to stream is controlled OR limited to small watering or crossing areas.

Yes ☐ No ☐

If nutrients are applied, a nutrient budget is used to determine all application rates, including: - Realistic yield goals, - Nutrient uptake requirements, and - Available nutrient accounting for each of the following: (a) N, P, K from representative soil tests (≤ 3 yrs), (b) Soil organic matter mineralization, (c) Legumes in rotation, (d) Previous applications of manure and other organic based materials, (e) Planned post-harvest residual soil test levels, (f) Available nutrient analysis for each nutrient source, and (g) Available nutrient uptake efficiencies from planned application rate, source, method, timing and placement. All state specific application setbacks are maintained for all nutrient applications.

Yes ☐ No ☐

The land adjacent to a stream, river, or other waterbody on the side or sides you control does: - have diverse, natural plant cover typical to that along streams in your area, - extend from the stream bank/shoreline for a distance of 35 feet or (if applicable) the minimum State buffer-width requirement, whichever is greater, AND - have few places where concentrated runoff flows through.

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Nutrients in Ground Water

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed. Assessment level: Nutrient and amendment applications are based on soil or tissue tests and nutrient budgets for realistic yields AND conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize ground water impacts.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

If nutrients are applied, a nutrient budget is used to determine all application rates, including: - Realistic yield goals, - Nutrient uptake requirements, and - Available nutrient accounting for each of the following: (a) N, P, K from representative soil tests (≤ 3 yrs), (b) Soil organic matter mineralization, (c) Legumes in rotation, (d) Previous applications of manure and other organic based materials, (e) Planned post-harvest residual soil test levels, (f) Available nutrient analysis for each nutrient source, and (g) Available nutrient uptake efficiencies from planned application rate, source, method, timing and placement. All state specific application setbacks are maintained for all nutrient applications.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Excess Pathogens and Chemicals from Manure, Bio-solids or Compost Applications in Surface Water

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land. Assessment level: Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to surface water sources.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Livestock access to streams is limited to short periods of time and small areas.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Excessive Sediment in Surface Water

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Permanent ground cover > 90% and slope < 10% AND classic gullies are not present AND streams or shoreline are not on or adjacent to site. Assessment level: Upslope treatment and buffer practices address concentrated flows to water bodies AND the SVAP2 - bank condition ≥ 5 AND the livestock and vehicle water crossings are stable AND The water erosion rate is $\leq T$ AND wind erosion rate is $\leq T$.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

All temporary or permanent rills and gullies are stabilized.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Air Quality Impacts

Emissions of Ozone Precursors

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Operations are not present that produce ozone precursor emissions. Ozone precursor producing activities are: Engines (combustion source), Pesticide application, Burning, CAFO/manure management, Fertilization (manure/commercial). Assessment level: Ozone precursor emissions are managed to meet client objectives.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Ozone precursor producing activities are minimized by using one or more of the following activities: Reducing combustible engines exhaust via TIER 4 engine, applying IPM principles for pesticide applications, injection or incorporation of manure, nitrogen fertilizer incorporation or use of a nitrogen stabilizer.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Activities are not present that produce GHGs emissions. GHG producing activities are: Fertilization(manure/commercial), CAFO/manure management, Engines (combustion source), Tillage, AND GHGs are not regulated in this planning area. Assessment level: Greenhouse gas emissions are managed to meet client objectives.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

If Nitrogen is applied, Nitrogen is applied as close as possible to crop uptake needs at the recommended rates.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Degraded Plant Condition

Undesirable Plant Productivity and Health

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Plant production and health is not a client concern.
Assessment level: Plants are adapted to the site, meet production goals and do not negatively impact other resources AND plant damage from wind erosion is below Crop Damage Tolerance levels.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Plants and crops are adapted to the soil and site conditions and produce average yield levels for the county in typical years.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Excessive Plant Pest Pressure

Planning Criteria

Screening level: Plant productivity is not limited from pest pressure.
Assessment level: Pest damage to plants are below economic or environmental thresholds or client-identified criteria AND plant pests, including noxious and invasive species are managed to meet client objectives.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Weeds, insects, and diseases do not limit crop production.

Evaluation Test Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Habitat

Inadequate Habitat - Food

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Assessment level: The WHSI rating is ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) the SVAP2 - fish habitat complexity element score is ≥ 7 AND the SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is ≥ 7 , OR conservation practices and managements are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds, OR food is available in quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Designated areas are planted as food and habitat for pollinators/beneficial insects. For example, planted to nectar and pollen producing plants and protected from disruption--chemical, biological, or mechanical.

Yes ☐ No ☐

The land adjacent to a stream, river, or other waterbody on the side or sides you control does: - have diverse, natural plant cover typical to that along streams in your area, AND - extend from the stream bank/shoreline for a distance of 35 feet or (if applicable) the minimum State buffer-width requirement, whichever is greater.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Plant growth and cover is managed to develop and maintain habitat to help chosen wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan>

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Inadequate Habitat - Cover/Shelter

Planning Criteria

Assessment level: The WHSI rating is ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) the SVAP2 - barriers to movement element score is ≥ 7 AND the SVAP2 - fish habitat complexity element score is ≥ 7 AND the SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is ≥ 7 , OR conservation practices and managements are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds, OR cover is of available quality and extent to support habitat requirements for the species of interest.

Planning Criteria Met

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Livestock access to stream is controlled OR limited to small watering or crossing areas

Yes ☐ No ☐

Forage harvests cover patterns and minimum plant heights are planned for a desired wildlife species. <See species list State Wildlife Action Plan>

Yes ☐ No ☐

All stream banks show few signs of erosion or bank failure. Each is stable and protected with natural materials.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Plant growth and cover is managed to develop and maintain habitat to help chosen wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan>

Yes ☐ No ☐

The stream(s) have: - a natural, unaltered configuration, with minimal channel straightening, dredging, or bank alteration by armoring with rip-rap or other non-natural materials, - stable banks with limited erosion or bank failure, and - human uses and/or grazing levels that do not negatively impact bank condition.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Established field borders are kept as wildlife cover and as pollinator/beneficial insect habitat.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Designated areas are planted as food and habitat for pollinators/beneficial insects. For example, planted to nectar and pollen producing plants and protected from disruption--chemical, biological, or mechanical.

Yes ☐ No ☐

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Inadequate Habitat - Habitat Continuity (Space)

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Assessment level: The WHSI rating is ≥ 0.5 AND (when surface stream present) the SVAP2 - barriers to movement element score is ≥ 7 AND the SVAP2 - aquatic invertebrate habitat element score is ≥ 7 , OR conservation practices and managements are in place that meet or exceed species or guild-specific habitat model thresholds, OR The connectivity of habitat components are adequate to support stable populations of targeted species.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Connectivity between food resources and cover and shelter is provided for the chosen wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan>

Yes ☐ No ☐

Plant growth and cover is managed to develop and maintain habitat to help chosen wildlife species. <see State Wildlife Action Plan>

Yes ☐ No ☐

Designated areas are planted as habitat for pollinators/beneficial insects. Non-cropped area protected from disruption during nesting and foraging periods--chemical, biological, or mechanical.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Established field borders are kept as wildlife cover and as pollinator/beneficial insect habitat.

Yes ☐ No ☐

The land adjacent to a stream, river, or other waterbody on the side or sides you control does: - have diverse, natural plant cover typical to that along streams in your area, AND - extend from the stream bank/shoreline for a distance of 35 feet or (if applicable) the minimum State buffer-width requirement, whichever is greater.

Yes ☐ No ☐

In-stream structures (dam, diversion structure, bridge, culvert, low-water stream crossing, etc.) allow for the upstream/downstream movement of fish and other aquatic animals throughout most of the year.

Yes ☐ No ☐

People, vehicles, equipment, or livestock are only moved across a stream/river at a bridge, culvert, or stabilized ford crossing(s). Travel across the stream/river beyond these crossings is controlled.

Yes ☐ No ☐

CSP-2017-1 NH - NH BF AG Lands_Crop Perennial**Livestock Production Limitation****Inadequate Feed and Forage****Planning Criteria****Planning Criteria Met**

Assessment level: When the land use has a "grazed" modifier, livestock forage, roughage and supplemental nutritional requirements addressed.

Yes ☐No ☐**Evaluation Tests****Evaluation Test Met**

The existing feed/forage quantity/quality meet the livestock needs and goals.

Yes ☐No ☐

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Inefficient Energy Use

Equipment and Facilities

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Screening level: Client is not interested in improving equipment and facilities energy efficiency. Assessment level: Major components of a USDA approved energy audit have been implemented that address equipment and facilities to meet client objectives OR On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been implemented to meet client objectives.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Recommendations/components of an energy audit have been applied. The audit addressed equipment and facilities on the farm. For example, energy loss from lighting, drying, refrigeration, heating, or building insulation have been improved.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Farming/Ranching Practices and Field Operations

Planning Criteria

Planning Criteria Met

Screening level: Client is not interested in improving equipment and facilities energy efficiency. Assessment level: Major components of a USDA approved energy audit have been implemented that address equipment and facilities to meet client objectives OR On-farm renewable energy and/or energy conserving practices have been implemented to meet client objectives.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evaluation Tests

Evaluation Test Met

Recommendations/components of an energy audit have been applied. The audit addressed field operations on the farm. For example, energy loss from driven equipment, irrigation, or pumping have been improved.

Yes ☐ No ☐